# CONGRESS.

The Question of Specie Payment in the Senate.

A Puffed Up Currency No. Longer Tolerable.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Appropriations Amounting to \$28,449,916 Demanded for the Army.

Economy Recommended at the Cost sing of of Efficiency. a at House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1874.

Mr. Sroogrow, (dem.) of N. J., presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, asking an appropriation for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MOBRILL (rep.) of Vt., presented a petition of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association, ask-ing the repeal of the stamp tax imposed by se Committee on Finance.

ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented a petiion of persons in New York, asking for the modifi-ation of the laws governing masters and seamen

tion for the improvement of the service. He re-membered the time when good, respectable young men shipped, and then there was no such thing as cruelty toward seamen. He hoped the matter would receive the serious attention of the Com-BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:-By Mr. Camenon, (rep.) of Pa.—To amend the matic and Consular Systems act of August 18, The bill is one drafted by the State Departent proposing to revise the salaries of many of d States Consuls and Consuls General throughout the world. The salaries provided for the more prominent are as follows;—Consuls General—At London, \$7,000; Paris, \$1,000; Cairotta, \$6,000; Montreal, \$4,000; Cairo, \$4,000; Montreal, \$4,000; Cairo, \$4,000; Hayana, \$6,000; Rio de Janeiro, \$6,000; Kanagawa, \$5,000; Shanghae, \$6,000; Vienna, \$4,000; Berlin, Frankiert, Rome and Constantinople, \$8,000 each. Consuls—At Liverpool, \$6,000; Rong Kong, \$4,000; Manchester and Havre, \$5,000 each. All the others have smaller salaries than the amounts above named, but have also fees. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Edmunns, (rep.) of Vi.—To provide assistance to circuit judges in certain cases. It authorizes the employment of a secretary, at a salary not exceeding \$2,500, to assist any federal judge who, by reason of physical infirmity, is unable, is the exceeding \$2,500, to assist any federal judge who, by reason of physical infirmity, is unable, is the epinion of the Attorney General to perform his judicial duties without such assistance. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Whight, (rep.) of lows, introduced a bill granting pensions to the survive of letter of the war of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Wright's bill provides for paying each survive.

granting pensions to the surviving officers of the war of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Wright's bill provides for paying each surviving officer or non-commissioned officer who served two years during the war of 1812 the amount of his mil pay, not exceeding that of captain, from the —day of —, in the year 18—, during his natural life. For less than six months' service a proportionate annuity is to be paid, and if in either case the officer shall have dieraiter the time specified for the annuity pay to commence, the same shall be paid to his widow or children.

M. HOUTWELL, frep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent on December 8, to reorganize the clerical force of the General Land Office. Placed on the calendar.

The bill granting relief to Eva Etta, Henry and Guy Carieton, helfs of General James Carleton, deceased, was passed.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition signed by 947 citizens of that State, asking the adoption of means to settle disputes between nations without resort to war. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Reliations.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented petitions of soldiers in the late war stating their belief that they are entitled to 160 acres of land, and asking the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of the existing laws touching the subject. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He also presented a petition of the National Board of Trade for the removal of obstructions to navigation at and near the mouth of Detroit River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PREE EANKING ON A GOLD BASIS.
Also a petition of citizens of New York asking an
mendment to the existing laws so as to enable
ree banking on a gold basis. Referred to the Com-

Bille FOR RELIEF PASSED.

The bill for the relief of Robert Brent and Jack Bmith was passed.

The bill for the relief of Robert Brent and Jack Bmith was passed.

The bill for the relief of Robert Brent and Jack Bmith was passed.

The bill for the relief of Marons Otterbourg, late Consul of the United States at the city of Mexico, and Minister to the Republic of Mexico, was, after some discussion, passed by a vote of 25 to 19. The bill makes an appropriation to pay Mr. Otterbourg the sainty of Minister while acting as such at the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Edwing enter while acting as such at the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said it should be remembered that Mr. Otterbourg was bominated one day for the position and also immediately rejected by the Senate.

The morning hour naving expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress at the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16, 1889, for the practical redemption of United States notes in coin.

Ar. HAYARD, (dom.) of the United States in their financial condition had arrived at the point where the roads forked, and the question was whether they would take the path to the right or that to the laft. He briefly reviewed the financial policy of the government, and argued that the Legal Tender act was a war measure and should not be continued now in times of peace. A standard of values should be declared by basing all currency on the gold standard, and the question was whether they would standard, and the had no doubt the people of this country would cheer full make and the country would cheer full make and the country would cheer full make the country would cheer full make and the country would cheer full make the country and the standard and the had no doubt the people of the past twelvey and the declared works of Daniel Webster agrinate a disorder for the past with the people of the United States were to have no foll

Mr. Monmill. of Vermont, said it was not his purpose to again address the Senate until after the report of the Committee on Finance; but the subject was of such was importance, affecting the subject was of subject when the finance of the country. He would show the gentleman from Massachusets Mr. Boutwell) by his own record that his policy of standing still was impossible. In the mad current he had been, and would be, swept along. He read from the Congressional Globe of Marcel 16, 1886, when his freed, Mr. Boutwell, was a member of the other, and would be, swept along. He read from the Congressional Globe of Marcel 16, 1886, when his freed, Mr. Boutwell, was a member of the other largue Err. Alley, declaring that the House noncrivities the Secretary of the Treasury in contracting the currency, and as early resumption of specie payment as the interests of the country will permit, and pledging a return to specie payment as soon as presulcable, there was a yea and nay vote, and, voting in the affirmative, he found the name of George 8, Boutwell. He (Afr. Morrill) next read from the first report made by the gentleman (Ar. He was the subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency." and he older he was a subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency." and he older he was a subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency." and he older he was a subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency." and he older he was a subject should tend to appreciate the value of our paper currency." and he older he was a subject should be genetal and to redece the popular that the demands of business, which in time would produce the definition of the government bearing the subject should be more farmed by the country

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1874. Mr. Garpiello, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Commit-tee on Appropriations, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes in relation to estimates, appropriations and public accounts; also a bill to reduce the expenditures on public

Mr. PLATT, (rep.) of Va., moved the reference of the latter bill to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

being put on its passage at once.

Mr. GARPIRLD stated that the city of Boston claimed to be heard before the Appropriation Committee before the passage of the bill, and the comthat if the bill were recommitted a reasonable time would be given for hearing any parties who may desire to be heard. Were it not for that rea-

son he should go for immediate action.

Mr. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of New York, appealed to Mr. Garfield to urge the measure at once, and stated that the democratic side of the House would sustain him in it. It was about time

the expenditures were stopped.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., inquired of Mr. Garfield whether his committee proposed to hear from other places than Boston.

Mr. GARPIRLD-Certainly. committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was the proper committee to have charge of the matter.

Mr. Keglev, (rep.) of Pa., also favored the reference to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and assed the Speaker whether, if so referred, that would not be the end of it.

Mr. Garrier, — Certainly that will be the end of

Mr. Garrield-Certainly that will be the end of it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Platt's motion was agreed to and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds-yeas 157, nays 76.

CHIEF POINTS IN THE BILL.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize no payments out of any unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purchase of sites and for the erection of public buildings by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department for any of the purposes and objects following, to wit:

To pay for any site or extension of site, the contract for the purchase of which has not been executed, or proceedings for the condemnation of which have not been completed before the passage of this act.

which have not been completed before the passage of this act.

To pay for any work or materials for the erection of any building upon which work is not already begun or contracted for before the passage of this act.

To pay for the sale or demolition of any buildings on any site where work has not been commenced before the passage of this act.

The second section directs the Secretary to make no contract for the purchase of any new site, nor for materials or labor on any building not actually commenced.

or material or labor on any building not actually commenced.

The third section covers into the Treasury all sums heretofore appropriated for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings under the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department which are made unavailable by the provisions of this act. The fourth section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on any buildings already commenced, whenever, in his judgment, such suspension can be made consistently with the public service.

commenced, whenever, in his judgment, such suspension can be made consistently with the public service.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill establishing life-saving stations, and appropriating \$11,000 therefor.

Mr. Pandleton, (rep.) of M. I., moved an amendment appropriating \$1,600 for medals, ordered previously, to be presented to persons who had distinguished themselves in saving hves from the wreck of the steamer Metis.

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich., complained that adequate provision was not made for the lakes.

Mr. Naglet-Nor the rivers.

Mr. Rale explained that this bill was to make provision for twenty-one stations ready to be occupied. The Committee on Commerce could afterwards reports bill for any additional life-saving stations that might be needed.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., advocated the bill and stated that he had watched the matter of life saving stations with great interest ever since, there years ago, he had brought it to the attention of Congress. He had noticed, however, a growing tendency to increase the appropriations and nave stations where they are not beeded, and there had been complaints that contracts for boots, &c., had not received due vigilance.

Mr. Pandleton's amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Appropriations for the Mole (Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of Connecticut, in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates \$28,449,916, including the following items:—

Recruiting, \$100,000; pay of the army, &c., \$21,450,000; supplies of Congress.

Demartment. \$4,500,000; including the following items:—

Recruiting, \$100,000; pay of the army, &c., \$21,450,000; supplies of Congress.

MR. WHEELER EXPLAINS THE REDUCTIONS.

Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y., who had charge of the bill, proceeded to explain the reductions made in comparison with pust years. The spectre of taxation, he said, was frightening the people, and economy was the duty of the hour. The people were suffering from severe monetary derangements inseparable from an indated paper currency, and they demanded of Congress the exercise of the economy to which they were forced. No political party could or ought to command public confidence separable from an inflated paper currency, and they demanded of Congress the exercise of the economy to which they were forced. No political party could or ought to command public confidence and support that was not equal to the faithful performance of its duties and responsibilities, and whose representatives did not demonstrate by wise action rather than by high sounding professions that they exercise their trust broadly, intelligently and honestly in the interest of the whole people. The Army Appropriation bill of last session appropriated a trifle over \$31,000,000. The original estimates of the War Department for this bill were \$34,881,618. The revised estimates were reduced to \$32,762,716, and the Committee on Appropriations had reduced these last estimates to \$28,449,816, which amount he hoped would be further reduced. The reduction was framed on the hypothesis that only one-half of the natural depletion of the army should be supplied this year. The natural annual depletion by death, desertion and expiration of enlatment was 10,400 men, and only one-half of this depletion was to be supplied. In other words, the committee proposed for the coming facel year to regulate the enlistments. The bill also provided for closing up the appropriations for old claims in the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department. As a necessity for this measure may be mentioned the fact that within the last six months no less than \$200,000 of such claims had been filed by one perinadous claims agent of the caty of Washington, and such claims would continue to come in so long as the accounts were left open. Another section of the Southern Claims Commissioners all claims for stores or supplies taken for the use of the army which are now pending before any department, or that may be presented before the lat of November, 1874. He explained the propriety of this legislation and stated that such claims to the amount of \$50,00,000 or \$60,000,000 were now subject to the decision of the Quarterwhose time was fully taken up wi

other.

THE REDUCTIONS UNTIMELY AND UNDERFIGUE.

Mr. Alberight, (rep.) of Penn., professed himself
most anxious to cut down the expenses of the
government, but the seal for economic stands not
be allowed to carry the House too far. They must
remember that they had a great country,
and that the rust and proper expenses of the country were great, too, and they could not afford to
cut them down simply on the ground of saving
money. The pending bill contemplated in effect a
reduction of the army of not less than 5,600 men,
while the effective force of the army new was only and that the just and proper expenses of the country were great, too, and they could not afford to cut them down simply on the ground of saving money. The pending bill contemplated in effect a reduction of the army of not less than 5,000 men, walls the effective force of the army new was only \$1,047 men, scattered in small posts all over the country, so that a funeral party for a general officers of the country, so that a funeral party for a general officer officers. The state of the same of the country, so that a funeral party for a general officer officers of the army, made before the House Military Committee, in support of his position, that a reduction of the army would be an unwise measure. This bill, he said, struck a blow in the dark. It withheld bread, clothing and pay of part of the present lorce; but it did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desoitability to the present lorce; but it did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desoitability to the present lorce; but it did not determine in what particular branch of the service its desoitability to the consequences. It would have been better to determine the other quastion first and then make appropriations accordingly. Was there no other place for lopping of expenses than the army? Did the country and was it right to turn them adrift without provision for their future? There was no class of men subject to greater inconveniences and hardships than army officers. They were compelled to live in remote parts of the country, deprived of the society of the refined and call was the first of the first without provision for their future? There was no class of men subject to greater inconveniences and hardships than army officers. They were compelled to live in remote parts of the country, deprived of the society of the refined and call we was in the society of the refined and call we was to the society of the refined and call we was to the society of the refined and call we was a society of the refined and the country

neid's criticism of the action of the House this morning.

Mr. Garfield submitted that he had said nothing out of order.

Mr. Beck—I object to his scoiding members on this floor.

Mr. Garfield—If it is a question as to scoids and scoidings I will submit that to the judgment of this body as between the gentleman and myself. If the army was not too weak four years ago, when the south was greatly disturbed, and when no man could say that peace would reign for the next three years, it is certainly too strong now. If we pursue the policy of retracting where we are out, and of not retrenching where we are, we will get through the session without any retremement at all.

three years, it is certainly too strong now. If we pursue the policy of retronching where we are, we will get through the session without any retremenment at all.

Mr. Beck objected to Mr. Garfield's assuming that members who had voted to refer the bill to diminish expenses on puolic buildings to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were actuated by improper motives or by desire to prevent retrenchment. He (Mr. Beck) had voted for that reference because he believed that the subject properly belonged to that committee. Referring to the movement made by Mr. Coourn, of Indiana, at the beginning of the session to divide up the work of the Appropriation Committee, he intimased that if that committee undertook to absorb all the duties that belonged to other committees it would find itself not only in a meagre minority (as it had to-day), but it would find that the Bouse would divide it and would take from it the subjects over which other committees had jurisdiction. He assumed that the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds was as honest, as economical and as well able to look into all the circumstances as the Committee on Appropriations was.

Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Mc., made the point of order that Mr. Beck had no right to scold one of the committees of the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beck confessed the point and said he would scold no more, but the bad example had, been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would scold no more, but the bad example had, been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would scold no more, but the bad example had, been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would scold no more, but the bad example had, been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would scold no more, but the bad example had, been set on the other side. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment very cheering hydrony that he views expressed by Mr. Wheeler, and should cordially support the bill before the House. (Laughter.)

Mr. Beck said he was glad to hear it.

DEFY THE WORLD AND R

Committee of the Whole.

The substitute is as follows:—

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury has caused to be issued United States notes to the sum of —, in excess of \$35,000,000, the amount authorized by law. He same being in every respect like the legal tender notes of the United States, and whereas the said notes word issued without authority of law and are not legal tenders whereas Congress cannot give them the attribute of money, insumuch as Congress has not the constitutional power (under a recent decision of the Supreme Court) to hake anything but gold or silver a legal tender except in seasons of great energency, and as a last record, in defence of the government; but whereas the said notes have been issued and paid to the public creditors, and the legal tender is just debt sgaingt the government of the Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors, and Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and paid to the Track of the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and paid to the Track of the seasons and the seasons and paid to the public creditors and Track of the seasons and the seasons are the seasons are the seasons and the seasons are the seasons and the seasons are the seasons and the seasons are the seasons

have been issued and paid to the public creditors and are, therefore, a just debt sgainst the government of the United States.

Therefore the functed, &c., That a certain iflegal lamost the state of t

mittee.

The House then, at half-past four P. M., took a recess until half-past seven P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill revising he statutes. Evening Session.

The House, during the evening session, progressed as lar as the 256th page to the end of the Judiciary act, and adjourned at a quarter past

#### THE STINER INQUEST.

Last—The Jury, After an Absence of Two Hours, Return with an Open Verdict—Discharge of the Butler and

Stiner inquest. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict which resulted in the some important recommendations. THE TESTIMONY.

Charles K. Hyde was recalled and testified to having had a conversation with Dorah Arndt on the day after the fire; on that occasion she stated to him that she was in the house on the morning of the fire, and at haif-past five o'clock, when she got up, she smelled smoke; knowing that the house was on fire she tried to arouse the inmates by knocking at their doors, but falling she ran to the street and escaped from the burning building. During the conversation at which the above state-ments were made Miss Arndt was, according to the witness' story, quite cool and collected.

The second witness called was Henry J. Dudley, of

No. 388 East Twentieth street, who corroborated the testimony of the former witness, he having been Arnot (produced) as the person who had told the story retailed by Mr. Hyde.

Jennie Kahn was recalled and testified that she had never seen Dorah Arndt in her life; if she had been in the house on the night of the fire witness would have seen her; witness was confident that it was Mary McGuire who had called her on

the morning of the fire.

Louis E. Mandhoff, recalled, testified that the woman Arndt, how present, was the same he had met on the street on the morning of the fire.

Here the Coroner stated that he would call some witness on whom Dorah Arndt relied to prove an

Here the Coroner stated that he would call some witness on whom Derah Arndt relied to prove an alibb.

Rosa Abley, of No. 90 Debancey street, was first called and testified that she was a coosin of Dorah Arndt; had seen Dorah at nine o'clock on the night before the fire, out did not know where Dorah slept on that night.

Dorah Marks, who lives in the same house as Miss Arndt's aster, No. 187 Debancey street, knew Dorah Arndt for two weeks, but could not say whether she was in No. 187 Debancey street on the night of the fire or not.

Daniel Hallenstein, the brother-in-law of Miss Arndt, was called and positively swore that Dorah was in his house, No. 187 Debancey street, and slept with his wife on the night before the fire; he had seen no lawyer since the fire occurred, and nad hot confemplated seeing any.

Juskovios Mor was called and corroborsted the testimony of the previous witness as to Dorah Arndt having slept in No. 187 Debancey street on Monday night previous to the fire; ne had seen no attorney of lawyer since receiving the subpoens.

Coroner Kessler elaborately summed up the case and submitted it to the jury.

and submitted it to the jury.

THE VERDICT.

After an absence of mout two hours the jury returned with the following verdict:—

Pirst—The jury are of the opinion that the fire did not originate in the flue from No. 22 East Sixtieth street.

Second—After minute examination by themselves and alter the best experience that could be procured are of an opinion that the fire did not originate from the hot air flues in Mr. Stimer's house.

brights from the local field in all states of the fire did not originate from flue of No. 22 East Sixtleth street, running up about the centre of the west wall through Mr. Stiner's bathroom.

Fourth—The jury are agreed in the opinion that the fire did originate and occur in the basement hall at the head of the cellar statrs, through some cause, either accident of design, but to the jury unknown.

The jury further find that the pistol shots fired.

hall at the head of the cellar starrs, through some cause, ether accident or design, but to the jury unknown.

The jury further find that the pistol shots fired from one of the neighboring houses and the coat belonging to Mr. Stiner are satisfactorily explained. They also find that the fact of the front door being found open by Jennie Kahn cannot be explained to their satisfaction. They also begged to exonerate the Police and Fire Departments from the charge of delay in reaching the fire after the alarm was given; but they are of the unanimous opinion that the lives and property of their fellow citizens are not sufficiently protected in the upper part of the city; that the police beats or patrol are allogetiner of too great length and should be shortened and the force correspondingly increased; that there is an insufficiency of fire engines in that locality, the distance being of too great length between the stations, there being no engines situated between Frity-first and Eighty-fith streets East, a fact that many of their fellow citizens were not aware of, and that they consider it an outrage upon the taxpayers in that part of the city.

After Coroner Kessler had thanked the jury for the efficient manner in which they had performed their duty he discharged Dorah Arndt and the butter Shulty from custody.

A collection, amounting to a few dollars, was taken up and given to the butter, who has no friends in New York and no place to go to.

## SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

Partial Failing Off in Prices.

The regular monthly sale at auction of Scranton oal, by John H. Draper & Co., took place yesterday at the salesroom, Exchange place. There were only 50,000 tons offered, which is a much smaller quantity than usual. The attendance was not numerous, and there was very little competition; in fact there was by no means an eager de-mand, for it is understood that in consequence of mand, for it is understood that in consequence of the mildness of the season the dealers have generally a considerable stock on hand. There was a slight failing off in prices, except in steamboat and chestnut, for which the prices ruied a little nigher than last month. The former, of which there were only 6,000 tons, sold slowly at \$4.85. Grate all went at \$4.75. Egg sold at first at \$5.25, then fell off to \$5.20 and \$5.17%. Of stove a small quantity was sold at \$5.27% and the balance at \$5.25 and \$5.2%. Chestnut appeared to be most in demand, and the first lot went at \$4.5; it then fell off to \$4.40, \$4.37% and \$4.85. The following are the prices at the last and present sale:—

January.

The average increase on steamboat, 5c.; average decrease on grate, 12%c.; on egg, 1c.; on stove, 6%c.; average increase on chestnut, 16%c. SUDDEN DEATH IN THE ST. NICHOLAS

had dothe to ROTEL to be the St. Nicholas Hotel to hold an inquest on the remains of Mr. George W. Keene, a wealthy merchant of Lynn, Mass., who dropped dead the evening previous while entering the hotel. A postmorten examination revealed the fact that death resulted from disease of the heart. Mr. Keene is said to have had in his possession at the time of his death bonds, certificates of stock, &c., to the amount of about \$100.000.

## THE STREET RAILROADS.

Official Reports of Thirteen-Some Paying Well and Some Only So So.

Interesting Statistics of Profit and Loss and Wear and Tear.

ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1874.

Proofs to Assure the Success of Rapid Transit.

The reports which the law requires that the railroads of the State shall send in annually to the Legislature at Albany concerning their progress ing, and all statistics of a character respecting their cost and maintenance, are now in the hands of the printers and will soon be ready for issue. I send you in advance the reports from thirteen York, by which you will see that while some are paying handsomely others are losing. The aggregate receipts and the vast number of passengers these roads exhibit as having carried in the course of a year are worth pondering, especially now that the rapid transit scheme is receiving so much pub-lic attention. All goes to show that any plan of rapid transit which will bring the upper and lower parts of the island into quick and convenient communication must pay. The straight lines all pay, as the tables show, but the public know they are inadequate to the wants of the city. In any case the carefully compiled information here offered is deserving of attention, if only from the curious. These reports in the printer's hands are arranged in tabular form, and require little exercise of intelligence to comprehend. They begin with a full statement of the stock and debts, and then proceed to give in tables the cost of road and equipment, the characteristics of the road, expenses of maintaining it, the real estate of the corporation, then the expenses of operating and for reput. tien, then the expenses of operating and for repair, and, finally, the cash receipts and payments, Two blank pages are left on which to record such acctblank pages are left on which to record such accidents as may have happened through the year;
but, singular to say, I find that out of thirteen
street car railroads of New York in the whole
round of a year but a solitary passenger is reported as having lost his life, and that
uniortunate traveller came to his end
on the Second Avenue Railroad. There
must be some mistake here, and perliaps that
arises from the form of the table, which is headed,
"Passengers," "Employds," "Others," "Total."
Each has its own separate record, and the loss of
the unknown quantity, "others," is not carried the unknown quantity, "others," is not carried over to the credit of "total," but "total," whatever family that is, enjoys its own special bill of mortality to the extent of 20 killed and 44 wounded.

General expenses PAIRS.

General expenses 98,325

Omicers and clerks 38,349

Conductors and drivers 541,116

Watchinen, starters switchmen, roadmen, &c. 224,83

Repairs of cars and new cars and car wheels 49,53

Repairs of harness, including material and labor 60,768

Gorses. 131,63

Stable expenses 5,455 Peed, grain, na);
grinding
Puel, gas and lights.
Oil and waste.
Damages to persons and property. including
madical attendance.
Law expenses, including judgment.
Rents, including use of other roads, pasture lots,

Mail service
Newspaper privilege.
Rent of car banels.
On account of sale of lots in Sixty-sixth and
Sixty-seventh streets and Third avenue.
Cash on hand September 30, 1872.

Amount of capital stock subscribed and now paid in, \$750,000; Inneed debt, \$415,005; Sosting debt, \$80,000; Capital stock subscribed and now paid in, \$750,000; Inneed debt, \$415,005; Sosting debt, \$80,000; average rate of interest on funded debt, seven per cent. Total cost of road and equipments, \$2,181,900. Length of double track, including sidings, 4½ miles. Number of passenger cars, 100; number of horses and mules, 1,007; number of passengers carried for the year, 14,747,141, at five cents per head. Repairs of roadbed and railway, including from and repairs of buildings and fixtures, together with assessment on real estate, \$133,038. Total expense of operating road and repairs, \$66,447. Receipts from all sources, \$938,438. Payments, \$892,785, mcluding ten per cent dividend on stock. No accident for the year. Refirst Avenus Rallagad.

Capital stock subscribed for and paid in, \$1,000,000; rate of interest, 7 per cent. This road cost to build and equip, \$1,683,574. It is projected to 1s miles, but is only laid down to 9%. It has 110 cars and 1,000 horses and mules. It carried during the year 15,143,048 passengers, at the rate of 5 cents for way and ten cents for through. Time occupied

in going over the line, 20 minutes. Repairs to roadbed and taxes on real estate cost \$70,26. Conductors and divers cost \$102,000, and feed and grain and hay, which comes next in the list, \$137,000. The total expense of operating the road was \$678,222. The receipts were \$798,000, \$18 payments \$782,000. Including a dividend of \$128,000. One person was killed and of injured in the year.

KINTH AVENUE RAILSOAD.

Capital stock, \$200,000; amount subscribed, \$792,000; amount paid in, \$797,200; minded debt, \$100,000; amount paid in, \$797,200; minded debt, \$100,000; amount paid in, \$797,200; minded debt, \$100,000; amount paid in, \$100,100. Prospective extent of road, 13 miles, cugth laid, 5.10 miles. Number of passengers carried during the year, 1784,400, at 5 cents a head to Pityfirst sirect. Cost of maintaining roadbed and replars, \$300,323. Receipts, \$96,704; payments, \$100,102. No dividend.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND RAST RIVER RAILMOND. Amount of capital stock, \$1,800,000; amount how paid in, \$1.007.00; junded debt, \$1,200,000; floating debt, \$3,855; overlag debt, \$100,000; floating debt, \$1,000,000; mount how paid in, \$1.007.00; junded debt, \$1,200,000; floating debt, \$200,000; income to debt, \$200,000; floating debt, \$3,855; overlag debt, \$100,000; floating debt, \$200,000; floati

HARLER ERIDGE, ECRRISANIA AND PORDHAM RAILROAD.

Capital Stock, \$300,000; amount now paid in,
\$20,000; funded debt, \$135,000; average rate of
interest, 7 per cent. The road, so far, has cost to
build and equip \$281,802. The length of road laid!
Is 0.75 miles, being in part double and part single
track. There are 21 cars and 127 herees and mules.
The number of passengers carried over the road
for the year was 1,287,501, at he rate of, for way
passengers, 6 and 5 cents and for through 10 cents.
Cost of maintaining roadled and real estate,
\$2,035. Expense of eperating road and for general
repairs, \$67,953. Receipts from all sources, \$88,000;
payments, \$92,365. No dividends on stock. One
person killed.

NEW YORK ELEVATED BAILEOAD.

payments, \$92,345. No dividends on stock. One person killed.

NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

This road starts out with the most ambitious capital of any—\$10,000,000. The amount, however, of capital stock now paid in is only \$754,200. The funded and floating debt together amount to \$91,848, and the average rate of interest paid is 7 per cent. A rough estimate of the cost of the road is \$1,500,000. The length of the road projected and laid is 4 miles. There are 4 dummies and 8 passenger cars. They have been attending carefully to statistics in the passenger inc, and give the number carried over the road for the year as 644,025%. The rates were:—Por through passengers, 10 cents; for way peasengers, 5 cents; reduced rates for oblidren. The average time consumed in a strip was 17 minutes. The expense of operating and repairing the road was \$69,605. The receipts, it is said, for "mail service" were \$200; irom passengers, \$64,402. The payments were \$61,756, and the rest is mystery. Two persons were injured.

## THE INDUSTRIAL PARTY.

Principles and Platform of a New Pas litical Organization.

At a secret meeting of the Committee of Safety, held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, a platmore complete organization, for the purpose of seeking a remedy for the alleged wrongs of the laboring classes, was adopted.

After setting forth the general socialistic prin

ciples the declaration says:—

Whereas, if the workingmen are to blame for their left of watchrilmes, their submission to the wrongs heaped upon them and their readiness to purchase an appearance of comfort at the price of their independence, it also belongs to them to redeem their past action by uniting in a common bond of virtue, particular and humanity, to save the sinking ship of this Hepublic; and Whereas the first step to be taken in this work of deliverance is to wrench from political gamblers the power they misuse, and to preserve said power intact in the hands of the people forever; and
Whereas, in spite of the recent action of the New York authorities in dispersing by force an assemblage of deatitute workingmen, citizens of this country, peacefully meeting to petition their government for work we do still believe in the constitution that secures to all men the force of the receiver the affective, speak, discuss and voic:

1. that a society, named "The Industrial Party," is hereby created, whose object it shall be to maintain, upheloi and eniores the aforesald rights, principles and purposes.

2. It shall be governed by the Committee of Safety as

hereby created, whose object it shall be to maintain, unhold and encree the aforesaid rights, principles and purposes.

2. It shall be governed by the Committee of Safety as appointed by a meeting of over 4,000 people held at Cooper institute December 11, 1873, subject to the medifications herein stated.

3. It shall be sub-divided into legions and centuries—viz., sach legion to be composed of four centuries, to be numbered 1, 2,3 and 4 of said legion, each century to be composed of the times to be numbered 1, 2,3 and 4 of said legion, each century to be composed of the times that it is a second of the same Assembly district.

4. Each century will elect its own officers, and will meet once in each week. Each legion will elect one delegate to the Committee of Safety, and will meet once in each month. Extraordinary meetings of the legions or centuries may be called by their ofloars or by the Committee of Safety whenever necessary.

5. Each member of this organization shall, at the time of his admission to a century, pledge his honor as a man to support the Committee of safety, to vote in favor of the candidate for public office nominated by this organization to attend the public mass meetings called by the Committee of Safety, and generally to promote by all honorable means the weiters and programs of this organization.

5. Every candidate for public office nominated by this organization.

ization. to attend the point mass meetings cated by the committee of Safety, and generally to promote by all homorable means the welfare and progress of this organization.

6. Hvery candidate for public office nominated by this organization shall pledge his honor as a man to present to the Common Council. Legislature or Compress to the Common Council Legislature or Compress to the Common Common Council Legislature or Compress to the Committee of Safety, and shall also pledge his honor as man to resign his office whenever his opinions will not allow him to voke for, support or enforce said measures or laws.

7. He shall exert his best endeavors to have the constitution of his State and of the United States so ampended that all laws shall be referred to the people for tifeir approval or rejection, viz.:—The laws concerning a city township or county shall be referred to the people of said city, township or county those concerning the State shall be referred to the State and those concerning the State shall be referred to the State and those concerning the State shall be compensated to the nation.

8. He shall also use his best endeavors to abolish the suppointment of officials, so that all offices that are not elective shall be filled by qualified applicants, whose names shall be placed in a wheel and selected by for.

9. He shall also use his needeavor to abolish the feed-quate compensation for the deciver of the committee of safety may deem to be adequate compensation for his services, and that he shall pay over to the items are reviewed to the office than the Committee of safety may deem to be adequate compensation for his services, and that he shall pay over to the treasurer of this organization all the surplus moneys, to be seed by the Committee of safety may deem to be adequate

the government of the organization.

The remainder of the resolutions set forth the mode for the organization of societies in combination in States and Territories.

## FATALLY BURNED.

Catharine Raiph, a child, three years of age, whose parents live at No. 246 East 110th street, died yesterday from the effects of burns received on Monday afternoon by her clothes taking are from a hot stove. Coroner Croker was notified to hold an inquest.

The following were the only public sales of real estate yesterday:-

H. and L. n. w. corner of av. B. and 18th st. lot 19xw; J. Webber.

The bulkhead on North Eiver, between Murray and Warren sts, and opposite Nos. 172, 174, 174 and 175 West-st, being 108 tt. front; Erocklyn Trust Co.